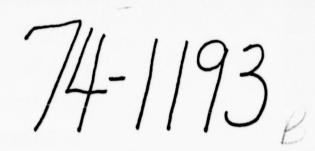
# United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



## APPELLANT'S APPENDIX



IN THE

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

DOCKET NO. 74-1193

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PLAINTIFF-APPELLEE

v.

CHARLES HARRIS

DEFENDANT-APPELLANT

APPENDIX TO BRIEF OF DEFENDANT - APPELLANT

THOMAS D. CLIFFORD COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT - APPELLANT 770 CHAPEL STREET NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT



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#### DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CRIMINAL NO. 13.223

CHARLES HARRIS and RONALD OSWALD CATRON

.

#### INDICTMENT

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

#### COUNT ONE

On or about November 6, 1972, at Derby in the District of Connecticut, CHARLES HARRIS and RONALD OSWALD CATRON, the defendants herein, and others unknown to the Grand Jury at this time, did by force and violence and by intimidation take from the person and presence of another money belonging to and in the care, custody, control, management and possession of the Derby Savings Bank, Derby Avenue, Derby, Connecticut, the deposits of which were then insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Certificate No. 18192-7, dated December 23, 1969, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2113(a) and 2(a) and 2(b).

#### COUNT TWO

On or about November 6, 1972, at Derby in the District of Connecticut, CHARLES HARRIS and RONALD OSWALD CATRON, the defendants herein, and others unknown to the Grand Jury at this time, did take and carry away, with intent to steal, money in excess of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) belonging to and in the care, custody, control, management and possession of the Derby Savings Bank, Derby Avenue, Derby, Connecticut, the deposits of which were then insured by the Pederal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Certificate No. 18192-7, dated December 23, 1969, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2113(b) and 2(a) and 2(b).

#### COUNT THREE

On or about November 6, 1972, at Derby in the District of Connecticut, CHARLES HARRIS and RONALD OSWALD CATRON, the defendants

herein, and others unknown to the Grand Jury at this time, did by force and violence and by intimidation take from the person and presence of another, money belonging to and in the care, custody, control, management and possession of the Derby Savings Bank, Derby Avenue, Derby, Connecticut, the deposits of which were then insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Certificate No. 18192-7, dated December 23, 1969, and the defendants, CHARLES HARRIS and RONALD OSWALD CATRON, in committing the aforesaid acts, did put in jeopardy the lives of Daniel Buckley, Judy Bishop, June Davies and Dorothy Lonergam by the use of a dangerous weapon, that is, an automatic pistol, in violetion of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2113(d) and 2(a) and 2(b).

. A TRUE BILL

/s/ Joseph R. Reilly FOREMAN

STEWART H. JONES UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

/s/ Thomas F. Maxwell, Jr.

THOMAS F. MAXWELL, JR. ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

### CRIMINAL DOCKET LED STATES DISTRICT COURT

	\ . TI	TLE OF CASE				ATTORNEYS	
	THE U	NITED STATES			For U. S.:		
		US.			Stewart H. Jones, U.S. Att		
***************************************	CHARLE	S HARRIS, EARI	HARRIS		Thomas F.	Maxwell.	Asst. I
	also	cnown as "Giant	", CARL	•	Federal B	uilding	
	GRAY.	also known as	Carl Wi	11iams	New Haven	. Conn.	
	James,	also known as	Carl W	Jame	8		
	and Ro	DNALD OSWALD CA	TRON				
C	ATRON: Leander	. Grav			-		
	361 Sheri				For Defendan	ıt:	
	New Haver	. Conn.		RRIS:	Thomas D. (		ppt)
· GR	MAY: David Rosen (	appt in Crim. #13	,205)		Federal Pul	olic Defend	er
	265 Church St				770 Chapel	St.	
	New Haven, Co				New Haven,	Conn.	
CA	TRON: Joseph Idea	ridr-(Appt)	E. HA	RRIS:	John Acampo		(Crim##
	New Haven	St. Withdrawn			109 Church New Haven (		13,205)
					NAME OR	onn.	
STA	FISTICAL RECORD	COSTS		DATE	RECEIPT NO.	REC.	DISB.
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- 0112	(a) A/a/2A/4						
Sec, 2113	(a),2(a)&2(b), (b),2(a)&2(b),				ļ	<u> </u>	
2113	(d) $.2(a)&2(b)$ &	<del> </del>		·	<del> </del>	<del>                                     </del>	<del> </del>
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1977		,	PROCEEDI	NGS			
$\frac{1972}{12/13}$	The Grand	Jury at New H			6 Tena P111	AF TARE	PMAAP
	charging viola	tion of 18 USC	2113/2	2/2)	2/h) 2113/	h) 2(a) 3	2/h)
	2113(d),2(a),2	(b) and 2113(c	),2(a),2	(b) -	4 Counts.	Count 1	2113(a
	2(a) & 2(b), t	aking by force	. violer	ce and	by intimid	ation fro	om perso
	and presence o	f another, mon	ey belor	ging t	o and in ca	re of bar	nic.
	deposits of wh	ich were then	insured	by FDI	C; Count 2	- 2113(b)	,2(n) &
	2(b), taking a	nd carrying aw	ay, with	inten	t to steal,	money in	excess
	of \$100.00, be	longing to and	in_care	of ba	nk insured	by FDIC;	Count 3
	2113(d),2(a) & in jeopardy th	2(b), in comm	her by	CES AL	Leaged in C	ount I,	Count
	2113(c).2(a) &	2(b) wilfuil	v and ur	1 awful	ly nossessi	no a sum	of
	\$400,00, which	2(b), wilfully and unlawfully possessing a sum of had been taken and carried away, with intent to steal					
and purloin fro		om bank, depos	its of w	hich w	ere insured	by FDIC.	knowin
	said money to	have been so to	aken(	Counts	1, 2 and 3	involve	C. Harr
				4 4 999	alvee C Cr	ev only	Rench
	E. Harris and	RCatron.only	Count	-4-TIIA	OTAGO OF OY	ay only	-4- 20 11011
	E. Harris and	sue for all 4	defendar	ta. R	and set at	\$50,000.0	00 for
12/14	E. Harris and	sue for all 4	defendar	ta. R	and set at	\$50,000.0	00 for

1972	PROCEEDINGS .
12/29	CATRON: U. S. Magistrate's Papers, filed: Record of Proceedings, two photographs
	another photo attached to Affidavit of Herbert D. Northcutt, Jr., Warrant for Arrest,
	Appearance Bond in the amount of \$5,000 (personal surety) executed in Boston, Ball
	Postorn Act No. 2 Appearance of Salim II. Sahkur, Esq. for defendant, Oat' of Special
	Accest of FRI Whalen Appearance Bond in the amount of \$10,000 (personal surety) execu
	in Boston, Mass. Bail Reform Act Form No. 2, CJA Form 20 appointing Salim H. Shakur,
	Esq. of Roxbury, Mass.
1973	
1/2	C. HARRIS: PLEA: Plea of not guilty entered to Counts 1,2 and 3. Case continu
	for trial on altered appearance bond of \$10,000.00, without surety; condition of bond
	is that defendant live at his mother's residence, 14 Olson Drive, Ansonia, Conn. and
	that deft call U. S. Attorney's Office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at
	10:00 A.M. Ten days allowed to file motions, to be heard on 1/22/73. Newman, J.
	m-1/2/73.
1/2	GRAY: PLEA: Plea of not guilty entered to Count 4. Defendant's motion to
	change hond, denied. Case continued for trial on same bond. Motions to be filed
	and to be heard on 1/22/73. Newman, J. m-1/2/73.
1/2	C. HARRIS: Appearance Bond in the amount of \$10,000.00, personal surety, filed
	and approved with condition that deft reside with his mother at 14 Olson Drive, Asnoni
	Conn. and that deft shall call U. S. Attorney's Office ever Monday, Wednesday and
	Friday at 10:00 A.M. Newman, J. m-1/3/73.
1/2	E. HARRIS: PLEA: Over to 1/8/73. Newman, J. m-1/2/73.
1/8	C. HARRIS: Defendant's motion for Discovery and Inspection, filed.
1/8	C. HARRIS: Defendant's Motion for Production of Evidence Favorable to the Accus
	filed.
1/8	C. HARRIS: Defendant's Motion for Production at Trial, filed.
1/8	CATRON: PLEA - Court appoints Joseph Licari, Jr. to represent defendant
	Plea of not guilty entered to Counts 1, 2 and 3. Case continued on same bond for tri
1/8	Two weeks to file motions. Newman, J. m-1/8/73.  E. HARRIS: PLEA - Plea of not guilty entered to Counts 1, 2 and 3. Case con-
1/8	tinued on same bond for trial. Newman, J.m-1/8/73.
1/8	CATRON: CJA Form 20 appointing Joseph Licari, Jr., Esq. to represent defendant
1/6	filed. Newman, J. Copies distributed.
1/0	GRAY: Marshal's Return Showing Service, filed: Warrant for Arrest.
1/8	
1/8	C. HARRIS: Marshal's Return Showing Service, filed: Warrant for Arrest
1/15	E. HARRIS: Marshal's return showing service, filed: Warrant for Arrest.
1/15	CATRON: Appearance of Joseph A. Licari, Jr., Esq., entered for the defendant.
3/15	(Notice for 1-22-73).  CATRON: Motion for Production at Trial, filed by defendant.
1/15	CATRON: Motion for Production of Evidence Faborable to the Accused, filed by
1/15	defendant. (Notice for 1-22-73)
1/15	CATRON: Motion for Discovery and Inspection, filed by defendant. (Notice for 1-
1/16	GRAY: Defendant's Motion for Production of Evidence Favorable to the Accused, f
1/16	GRAY: Defendant's Motion for Production At Trial, filed.
1/16	GRAY: Defendant's Motion for Bill of Particulars, filed.
1/16	CRAY: Defendant's Motion for Discovery and Inspection, filed.
1/18	E WARRIS: Defendant's Motion for Production of Evidence Favorable to the Accus
1/18	E. HARRIS: Defendant's Motion for Reduction of Bail, filed by defendant.
1/18	E. HARRIS: Motion for Separate Trial, filed by defendant.
1/18	E HARRIS. Defendant's Motion for Production at Trial, filed.
1/18	E. HARRIS: Defendant's Motion for Discovery and Inspection, filed.
1/18	CATRON: CJA Form 21 authorizing private investigator libco, Inc., filed.
10	Newman, J. m-
	(continued)

. PATE	PROCEEDINGS
1973	C. HARRIS: Government's Response to Pretrial Motions of Defendant, filed.
1/22	C. HARRIS: Government's Response to Pretrial Motions of Defendant, filed.  E. HARRIS: Government's Response to Pretrial Motions of Defendant, filed.
1/22	E. HARRIS: Government's Response to Fretrial motions of Detending
1/22	GRAY: Bill of Particulars, filed by Government.  GRAY: Government's Response to Pretrial Motions of Defendant, filed.
1/22	GRAY: Government's Response to Pretrial Motions of Defendant, filed.
1/22	CATRON: Government's Response to Pretrial Motions of Defendant, filed.
1/22	CATRON: Hearing held on defendant's (1) Motion for Production of Evidence
	Favorable to the Accused - denied, except to extent govt, agreed upon: (2) Motion for
	Discovery and Inspection - denied, except to government's compliance; (3) Motion for
	Production at Trial - granted, absent objection. Newman, J. m-1/22/73.
1/22	GRAY: Hearing held on defendant's (1) Motion for Discovery and Inspection -
	denied, except to govt's compliance; (2) Motion for Bill of Particulars - denied, except to supplement; (3) Motion for Production at Trial - granted, absent
	objection: (4) Motion for Production of Evidence Favorable to the Accused - denied, ex
	objection: (4) Motion for Production of Evidence Payotable to the
	cept to extent govt agreed upon. Newman, J. m-1/22/73.  E. HARRIS: Hearing held on defendant's (1) Motion for Production of Evidence
1/22	
	L
1/31	nulles on Dea-Telal Mariana, filed and entered, as tultums, and mountain
_1/31	Command & Warris for production of evidence lavorable to the accused at
	I
<u>-</u>	
-	
	I william of the moderation of hall 18 delited, the motion of
	le constate trial is withdrawn. Newman, J. M-1/31//3. Copies martes
-2/14	E. HARRIS: Court Reporter's transcript of proceedings held on
	January 22, 1973 (Plea), filed (Gale, R.).  CATRON: Court Reporter's transcript of proceedings held on January 22, 1973
2/14	
-0/11	(Plea), filed. (Gale, R.)  GRAY: Defendant's Motion to Reduce Bond, filed and So Ordered. Defendant
2/14	Newman, J. m-2/14//3. Copies marrety
	to counsel. Two certified copies handed to U. S. Marshal at New Haven.
2/12	Court Reporter's Transcript of proceedings held on January 22, 1973,
2/15	[filed (Mortons) (Russell, R.)
2/20	T HARDES Marker for Change in Conditions of Custody, filed and So Ordered. Derendant
_2/20_	the malana from increases on 2/20/73 will regide with his mother in
	The state of the s
	A LA TE TE C MANABATTA DEFICA IN DEV DIVER UN ELECTIVE
	The state of water ing to incarceration. Newman, J. m-2/20//
	The state of the s
2/20	nearly the share of SIU. UUU. DELSONAL LOCOMILE.
2/28	
	The conditions imposed regarding the defendant stereuse trong
	in Order of 2/20/73 shall also be incorporated in this Order; that defendant be
	continued at liberty in accordance with the Order and that derentative time he shall
	in lieu of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall the of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall the of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which time he shall be of bail until the 6th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which the 6th day of bail until
	1 - Li16 at the II S Marghal & Ullice, Newhall, of III
	to counsel. Certified copy handed to U. S. Harster at his
	(over)

O DATE	PROCEEDINGS
3/6	E. MARRIS: Motion for Continuance of Change in Conditions of Custody, filed
3/6	and so Ordered. Ordered that conditions imposed regarding details release from
	custody in the order of 2/20/73 shall also be incorporated in der; that
	idefendant be continued at liberty in accordance with the Orde
	on the 20th day of February, 1973 and that defendant remain at try in lieu of
	bail until the 13th day of March, 1973 at 12:00 noon at which the shall surrender
	himself at the U. S. Marshal's Office for the purpose of returning to incarceration.
	Newman, J. m-3/6/73. Copies mailed counsel. Certified copy handed U. S. Marshal at Mew Haven.
	Court Reporter's Notes of proceedings held on Jan. 8, 1973, filed
?722	(Gale, R.)
3/28	Court Reporter's Notes of proceedings (Notions) held on Jan. 22,
	1973. filed. (Galc. R.)
4/10	CATRON: CJA 21 approving the payment of \$255.60 to Ribco, Incorporated,
	Investigators, filed, Newman, J. Copies distributed.
4/26	HARRIS: Motion for Reduction of Bail, filed by defendant.
5/8	HARRIS: Hearing held on defendant's Motion for Reduction of
	Bail - Motion granted. Newman, J. m-5/8/73. Copies mailed to counsel.  HARRIS: Two certified copies of order reducing bond handed to
5/11_	U. S. Marshal at New Haven.
5/8	Court Reporter's Notes of proceeding held on May 71973, (Motion)
	filed. (Gale, R.)
5/11	E. HARRIS: Appearance Bond in the amount of \$50,000.00 persona surety, filed and Approved. Newman, J. m-5/11/73.
	surety, filed and Approved. Newman, J. m-5/11//3.
MX	
5/811	Marshal's Return Showing Service, filed: Motion for Reduction of
- /10	Eail. CATRON: Appearance of Leander C. Gray, Esq., entered for defendan
$\frac{-5/18}{5/25}$	CATRON: Motion to Withdraw as Comsel for defendant, filed by
	Joseph A. Licari, Jr., Esq.
5/31	HARRIS: Motion to Stay the Proceeding, to Strike the Jury Panel
<u> </u>	and for a Supplemental Order Concerning the Selection of Prospective
5/31	Petit Jurors, filed by defendant, HARRIS: Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Testificandum
	(James Levey), filed by the Government and allowed. Newman, J.
	m-5/31/73. Two certified copies handed to U.S. Marshal at New Haven.
6/1	On JON Jury Assignment List. Marked ready, m-6/1/73.
6/4	CATRON: Hearing on Attorney Licari's Motion to Withdraw as Counse
	for defendant, Motion granted, absent objection. Newman, J. m-6/4/73
6/5	JURY TRIAL COMMENCES: Motion for Separate Trial of Carl Gray,
	filed and so ordered. Defendant's Submission of Voir Dire Questions, filed by defendant Harris. Defendant's Submission of Voir Dire
	Questions, filed by defendant Catron. 38 jurors present, having
. ———	previously been sworn on Voir Dire. 12 jurors and 3 alternates
	previously been sworn on Voir Dire. 12 jurors and 3 alternates impanelled and sworn. Panel excused until conclusion of trial in
	Criminal Nos. B-63 and 13.225. Newman, J. m-6/6/73.
6/8	Marshal's Return Showing Service, filed: Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Testificandw
	(James Levey).  CATRON: Court Reporter's Notes of proceedings held on June 4, 1973
_6/11	CATRON: Court Reporter's Notes of preceedings held on June 4, 1973
6/21	CATRON: Government's Further Response to Pre-Trial Motions of
	Defendants Charles Harris and Ronald Oswald Catron.
6/25	CATRON: CJA Form 20 executed, approved by the Court (Newman, J).
	and mailed to A.O. for payment.
	(continued)

DATE	PROCEEDINGS
1973	
6/25/73	CATRON: CJA Form 20 approving sum of \$212.30 payable to
	Attorney Joseph Licari, Jr., filed. Newman, J. Copies distributed.
6/25	Marshal's Eeturn; s Showing Service, filed: SUBPOENA to Testify(4).
6/25	Marshal's Returns Showing Service, filed+ Subpoens to Produce (1).
6/28	Marshal's Return Showing Service, filed, Subpoens to Produce (1).
7/2	Motion Calendar: By agreement of court and counsel, the jury
	impanelled in this case is dismissed. This case to be set down-
	as the first case to be tried in September Newman I m-7/2/73
7/3	Marshal's Return Showing Service, filed: Subpoena Ticket (4), Subpoena to
	Academ (1) Submoons to Produce (1).
7/27	GRAY: Court Reporter's Transcript of proceedings held on
	January 2, 1973 (Plea), filed, Brown, R.
7/27	HARRIS: Court Reporter's Transcript of proceedings held on
·	January 2 1973 (Plea) filed Brown R.
8/23	HARRIS: Motion to Suppress, filed by defendant,
8/23	HARRIS: Motion to Suppress Identification Testimony, filed by
	defendant.
9/4	HARRIS: Defendant's Motion to Suppress Identification and
	Motion to Suppress Any and All Confessions and for Evidentiary
	Hearing, marked over to time of trial. Newman, J. m=9/4/73.
9/5_	Capias_issued_and_together_with_copy_of_sameand_of_motion
	for issuance of capias for Earl Harris handed to U.S. Marshal
	in New Haven for service m-9/6/73
9/10_	Marshal's Return Showing Service, filed: Subpoena to
	Testify (8): Subpoens to Produce (1).
9/12	Marshal's Return Showing Service, filed: Subpoena to
	manufer /2), Culmanna da Duaduna /1) Mawahal'a Darura anowing
	non est, filed: Subpoena to Testify (2). Court Reporter's Notes of proceedings held on Sept. 4, 1973,
- 9/11	Court Reporter's Notes of proceedings held on sept. 4, 277,
	Filed. Gale. R.
9/14	Marshal's Return Showing Service, filed: Subpoena to Produce (4).
10/10_	CATRON: Motion for a Speedy Trial, filed by defendant.
10/10:_	CATRON: Motion to Dismiss Indictment, filed by defendant.
10/17	HARKIS: Motion to Adopt Motions of Co-Defendant, filed by
	defendant.
10/15	CATRON: Hearing on defendant's Motion to Dismiss Indictment -
	decision reserved. Reply to Notion to Dismiss, filed by the
	Government. Defendant's Motion for a Speedy Trial, granted. Trial
	to follow Civil #13,238. Newman, J. m-10/15/73.
10/15	CATRON: Following endorsement on defendant's Motion for a
	Speedy Trial: Motion granted, assigned as next trial after the
	trial already scheduled for Oct. 16. Newman, J. m=10/16/73.
	Conies mailed to counsel
10/16_	CATRON: Court Reporter's Notes of proceedings held on Oct. 15,
	1973, filed, Gale, R.
10/24	1973, filed. Gale R. JURY TRIAL COMMENCES: 41 jurors respond
	to roll call and administered voir dire oath. 12 jurors and
	2 alternates impanelled and sworn. Panel excused until 10/25//3
	at 11:00 a.m. Motion to adopt motions of the co-detendant, filed
	by defendant Catron. Hearing held on pending suppression motions.
	A Covernment witnesses sworn and testified. Government Exhibits
	1-A thru 1:11. 2-A thru 2-F. 3. 4 and 5 marked for identification,
	Government Schibits 3, 4 and 5 made full exhibits, 5:40 p.m.
	Government Schibits 3, 4 and 5 made full exhibits, 5:40 p.m.
	1-A thru 1:1. 2-A thru 2-F. 3. 4 and 5 marked for identification.

1973	PROCEEDINGS
	on suppression of identification. Jury panel called off until 2:00 p.
_10/25	on 10/25/73. Newman, J. m-10/25/73
10125_	C. HARRIS & CATRON: Marshal's Recorn Showing Service, filed:
10/25	Subpoenas to Testify (8). Subpoenas to Produce (2).
	HARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONCINUES: Continued hearing on Suppression Motions. Further Reply to Notion to Dismiss Indictment,
	filed by the Government. 4 Government witnesses sworn and testified.
	Government Exhibits 6-A thru 6-J, marked for identification. Jury
	enters courtroom. 12 jurors and 2 alternates present. Defendant
	Catron's Motion to Sequester Witnesses, filed. Court grants motion to sequester all witnesses. By agreement of counsel, the agent in
	Charge may sit at Government's counsel table. Court Exhibit 3501
	Marked for identification. A Covernment witnesses sweet and took find
	Court adjourned to 10/26/73 at 10:30 a.m. Newman, J. m-10/26/73
10/26	Marshal's Return showing service, filed: Subpoens to Testify (5)
	_Suppoenas_to_Produce (2).
10/26_	C. HARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: 12 jurors and 2 alternat
	present. Government Exhibits 11. 12. 13. 14 and 15 filed Covernmen
	Exhibits 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507 and 3508 marked for
	identification. In absence of jury Court discusses exhibit to be
	offered with Offer of Proof by coursel for defendant Catron. Defendan
	Exhibit A filed (Government Exhibit 6-B for identification in Suppres-
	sion hearing). 12:35 - 2:00 p.m. jury recess. In absence of jury
	counsel conduct pre-trial hearing. Government Exhibits 7-A thru 7-L
•	marked for identification. 3 Government witnesses sworn and testified Out of hearing of jury, defendant Harris moves for mistrial - motion
	denied. 4:05 p.m. Court adjourned to 10/30/73 at 10:00 a.m.  Newman, J. m-10/26/73.
10/30	Marshal's Return Showing Service, filed. Subpoenas to Testify (4)
	C. HARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: 12 jurges and 2 alternat
	Dresent. Government witness Arthur Stanton resumes stand Covernment
	Exhibits 16, 16-A thru 16-E. 17, 17-A. 17-B. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23
	filed. 5 Government witnesses sworn and testified. Court Exhibits
	3509, 2510 and 3511 marked for identification. 1:50 p.m. jury excused to 11/1/73 at 10:00 a.m. Suppression Hearing Continued: 1 Government
	witness sworn and testified. Covernment witness John Townsend
	witness sworn and testified. Government witness John Townsend previously sworn, resumes stand and testified. Government Exhibits
	8, 9 and 10 marked for identification. Defendant Harris sworn and
	testified on his own behalf. 3:40 p.m. Court adjourned to 11/1/73 at 9:30 a.m. Newman, J. m-10/31/73.
11/1	C. MARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: Court informs counsel
	two jurors are ill and the alternatives which may be taken. Counsel
	consult with defendants and reach decision. 10:05 a.m. jury enters
	courtroom, 11 jurors and 1 alternate present. 10:10 a.m. jury excused to 11/6/72 at 10:00 a.m. Suppression Hearing Continued: Defendant
	Harris resumes stand for further testimony. Defendant Harris rests at 10:40 a.m. Arguments: Defendant Harris 10:40 - 11:20 a.m. Govern
	ment 11:20 - 11:35 a.m. Court has Covernment Fy 10 Decision re-
	served on motion. 11:35 a.m. Court adjourned to 11/6/73 at 10:00 a.m. Newman, J. m-11/1/73.
11/5	Marshal's Return showing service, filed; Subpoena to Produce (1),
11/7	CATRON: Following endorsement on defendant's Motion to Dismiss
•	Indictment. Motion denied for reasons stated this date in open
	(cont'

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·	Court. Newman, J. m-11/7/73. Copies mailed to counsel.
11/6	C. HARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: In absence of
	jury, Court rules orally on all pending motions to suppress. All
	motions denied for reasons stated in open Court. 12 jurors and
	2 alternates present. 4 Covernment witnesses sworn and testified. Government Exhibits 24, 25 and 26, filed. Court Exhibits 3512,
	3513, 3514 and 3515, marked for identification. 5:10 p.m. Court
	adjourned to 11/7/73 at 10:00 a.m. Newman, J. m-11/7/73.
11/7	C. HARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: In absence of
	jury, defendant Catron moves to strike testimony of witness
	Edna Jones. Motion denied. Pending motions by defendants to
	dismiss for failure to comply with six month rule re speedy trial
4	are denied. 12 jurors and 2 alternates present. Witness Edna
	Jones resumes stand for continued cross-examination. Court Exhibit
<u>.</u>	3516 marked for identification. 3 Government witnesses sworn and
	testified. Government Exhibit 27, filed. 12:50 p.m. Government
	testified. Government Exhibit 27, filed. 12:50 p.m. Government rests. Jury excused to 2:00 p.m. Defendant Harris oral motion
	for judgment of acquittal, denied. Defendant Catron moves for
	judgment of acquittal, written motion filed. Motion denied.
	2 defendant Catron witnesses sworn and testified. Defendant Catron Exhibit B marked for identification. Defendant Catron Exhibit B-1
	filed. 3:50 p.m., in absence of jury, Government moves for production
	under Rule 16, motion denied. 3:55 p.m. jury returns to courtroom.
	Defendant Harris calls Odell Cohens, previously sworn, as his witness
	for further testimony. Defendant Harris sworn and testifies on his
	own behalf. 4:55 p.m. Court adjourned to 11/8/73 at 10:00 a.m.
	Newman, J. m-11/8/73.
11/8	Marshal's Return showing service, filed: Subpoena to testify(1)
	Subpoena to Produce (1).
-11/8	C. HARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: Partial Transcript
	of C. Harris on October 30 and November 1, filed. (Cale, R.).
	Defendant Harris renews motion to suppress - denied. 10:30 a.m. jury
	enters courtroom. 12 jurors and 2 alternates present. Defendant
	Harris resumes stand for further restimony. 2 defendant Catron
<del></del>	witnesses sworn and testified. Defendant Exhibit C, marked for
	identification; made full exhibit. Defendant Catron sworn and testifies on own behalf. 5:05 p.m. Court adjourned to 11/13/73 at
	10:00 a.m. Newman, J. m-11/9/73.
11/13	Marshal's Return showing service, filed. Subpoena to testify(1).
	C. HARRIS & CATRON: HIRY TRIAL CONTINUES: In absence of jury
	C. MARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: In absence of jury, Court and counsel for Government and defendant Catron stipulate
	on exhibit to be brought in with offer of proof by counsel for both
-	sides. 10:15 a.m. jury enters courtroom. 12 jurors and 2 alternates
	present. Defendant Catron resumes stand for further testimony.
	present. Defendant Catron resumes stand for further testimony.  Defendant Exhibit D, filed. Court Exhibits 3517 and 3518 marked
	for identification. 5 defendant Catron witnesses sworn and
	testified. Defendant Catron rests at 4:05 p.m. 1 defendant Harris witness sworn and testified. Defendant Exhibit E marked for
	witness sworn and testified. Defendant Exhibit E marked for
Ortical Assessment	identification. Defendant Harris recalled to stand for further
	testimony. Defendant Exhibit E made full exhibit. Government
	rebuttal witness against defendant Catron sworn and testified.
	4:50 p.m. jury excused to 11/14/73. Covernment argues on admissibili
	of defendant Exhibit D as to both defendants. Court allows Exhibit D
	as to both defendants. Requests to Charge to be filed tomerrow
	(over)

DATE 1973	PROCEEDINGS
	morning. Counsel make some oral requests at this time. 5:28 p.m.
	Court adjourned to 11/14/73 at 10:00 a.m. Newman, J. m-11/14/73.
_11/14_	Marshal's Return showing service, filed: Subpoena to
	Produce (1): Subpoena to Testify (1).
_11/14_	C. HARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: Defendants Requests to Charge, filed, 12 jurors and 2 alternates present. 1 defendant
	Harris witness sworn and testified. 10:15 a.m. defendant Harris rests.
	3 Government rebuttal witnesses sworn and testified, Government Exhibi
	28 and 29, filed. Court Exhibits 3519 and 3520, marked for identification. Government Exhibit 29 admitted as full exhibit. 10:58 a.m.
	Government rests in rebuttal. 11:00 a.m. jury recess. Defendant
	Harris oral motion for judgment of acquittal and motion to suppress -
	denied. Defendant Catron oral motion for judgment of acquittal - denie
	Court advises counsel of proposed rulings on requests to charge.
	11:15 a.m. jury returns to courtroom. Summations: Government opens
	11:18 a.m 12:14 p.m. Defendant Harris 1:40 - 2:02 p.m. Defendant Catron 2:03 - 2:31 p.m. Government closes 2:31 - 2:41 p.m. Court
	rules on requests to charge. Counsel agree on retyped Indictment that
	will go to the jury and also forms of verdicts. Courts Charge: 3:08 -
	3:59 p.m. Alternate jurors excused by Court. Jury excused to jury
	room. No exceptions taken to charge by either side. Counsel agree
	on all full exhibits to be taken to jury room by Marshal. 4:06 jury starts to deliberate. 5:25 p.m. jury returns to courtroom. Court
jes .	instructs jurors they are to return at 10:00 1/15/73 and continue to
-	deliberate when all 12 are present. Court adjourned to 11/15/73 at
	10:00 a.m. Newman, J. m-11/15/73.
11/15	C. HARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: 12 jurors report
<u></u>	to jury room. Exhibits delivered to jury by Clerk and they continue deliberating. 3:00 p.m. jury sends note re testimony of witness
	Buckley (Court Ex. #1). 3:05 p.m. jury enters courtroom and full
	testimony of witness Buckley read. Jury returns to jury room and
	testimony of witness Buckley read. Jury returns to jury room and continues deliberating. 4:15 p.m. second note from jury (Court Ex. #2)
	5:38 p.m. jury brought into courtroom. 5:44 p.m. jury retires to jury
	room to decide what time they want to go home or stay until they reach verdict. 6:05 p.m. jury note stating they want to go home (Court Ex.
	#3) and continue deliberations tomorrow. 6:10 p.m. jury reports to
	courtroom and excused until tomorrow. 6:15 p.m. Court adjourned to
-11777	11/16/73 at 10:00 a.m. Newman, J. m-11/16/73.
11/16	C. HARRIS & CATRON: JURY TRIAL CONTINUES: 12 jurous report
	to jury room and exhibits delivered by U.S. Karshal and they continue
	deliberating. Fourth note (Court Ex. #4) from jury requesting further testimony read. 11:25 a.m. jury enters courtroom and reporter reads
	testimony of witnesses Davies and Perry. 11:50 a.m. jury retires to
	continue deliberating. 1:50 p.m. jury sends note that they have reache
	a verdict (Court Ex. #5). 2:05 p.m. jury returns with verdicts in
	writing of guilty on all three counts of the Indictment against both defendants. Jury polled at request of defense and all respond in the
	affirmative. Court accepts verdicts. Jury excused. Government
	moves to revoke personal recognizance bond of defendant Harris. Motion
	granted, personal recognizance hond of defendant Charles Harris is
	revoked and defendant is remanded to custody of U.S. Marshal. Defendan
	Charles Harris' motion to have a new bond set denied, without prejudice. Government moves to revoke personal recognizance bond of defendant
	SUVERTIMENT MOVES TO TRYOVE BATCARD TRECORDIZANCE BANK AT ACTURATE
	Catron. Motion denied and Defendant Catron released on same bond
	Catron. Motion denied and Defendant Catron released on same bond until time of sentencing. 2:35 p.m. Court adjourned. Newman, J.

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DATE	PROCEEDINGS
1973	
11/19	C. MARRIS & CATRON: Court Reporter's Notes of proceedings held
	on Oct. 24 (Pick Jury), Oct. 24, Oct. 25, Oct. 26, Oct. 30, Nov. 1,
	Nov. 6, Nov. 7, Nov. 8, Nov. 14, Nov. 13, Nov. 15 and Nov. 16, 1973.
	filed, Gale, R. (12 pads).
11/26	CATRON: Motion for New Trial, filed by defendant.  CATRON: Motion for Judgment of Acquittal, filed by defendant.
11/26 11/29	C. HARRIS: Pre-Sentencing Instructions and Forms mailed to
	Atta Clifford
11/29	CATRON. Pro-Sentencing Instructions and Forms mailed to Atty. Gri
11/30	E. HARRIS: Motion for Bench Warrant to be issued for arrest of
	defendant, filed by the Government.
12/3	CATRON: Hearing on defendant's Motion for Judgment of Acquittal
	Motion denied and so endorsed. Newman, J. m-12/3/73. Copies mailed
30/2	CATRON: Defendant's Motion for New Trial, marked over to
12/3	12/17/73. Newman, J. m-12/3/73.
12/3	E. HARRIS: Government's Motion for Bench Warrant for arrest
-12/3-	of defendant ordered granted. Newman, J. Bench Warrant issued in
	duplicate and together with certified copy of Indictment and Notion
	and Order for Beach Warrant handed U.S. Marshal at New Haven for
. 46.	compies Conv of Order mailed to counsel.
12/4	CATRON & E. HARRIS: Court Reporter's Notes of proceedings held
12/4	on Dec. 3, 1973, filed. Gale, R. C. HARRIS: CJA Form 21 approving sum of \$31.00 payable to
12/4	Court Reporter Gerald Gale, filed. Newman, J. Copies distributed.
- 12/13	C. HARRIS: Motion to Set Bail After Conviction, filed by
	defendant.
12/17	CATRON: Defendant's Motion for New Trial, marked over to
	time of sentencing. Newman, J. m-12/17/73 C. HARRIS: Defendant's Motion to Set Bail After Conviction.
12/17	C. HARRIS: Defendant's Motion to Set Ball After Conviction,
12/18	marked over to 12/18/73. Newman, J. m-12/17/73.  C. HARRIS: Hearing on defendant's Motion to Set Bail After
12/18	Conviction, put over to 12/20/73 at 10:00 a.m. Newman, J. m-12/18/73.
12/21	C. HARRIS: Hearing held on defendant's Motion to Set Bail After
	Conviction. 1 defendant witness sworn and testified. Motion denied
	and so endorsed. Newman, J. m-12/21/73. Copies mailed to counsel.
12/21	C. HARRIS: Court Reporter's Notes of proceedings held on Dec. 21
1	1973 (Motion), filed. Gale, R.
1974	
2/6	CATRON: DISPOSITION: Oral argument on defendant's pending motion for new trial. Motion denied. Defendant committed to custody
<del></del>	of Attorney General or his authorized representative for imprisonment
	for period of 5 years as a general sentence on all three counts.
-	In-ferdantia and motion to get new hand on appeal - Court sets bond at
-	1825 000 00 with surety. Court will permit appeal in forma pauperis
	\$25,000.00, with surety. Court will permit appeal in forma pauperis when proper motion is submitted. Newman, J. m-2/6/74.
2/6	C HARRIS. DISPOSITION: Defendant committed to custody of
	Attorney General or his authorized representative for imprisonment for
	a period of 5 years as a general sentence on all three counts.
	Defendant's oral motion to set new bond on appeal - Court sets bond at
	\$25.000.00 with surety. Court will permit appeal in roma pauperis
	when proper motion is submitted. Newman, J. 1-2/6/74.
2/7	CATRON: Judgment and Commitment, filed and entered.
	Newman, J. m-2/7/74. Certified copies handed U.S. Marshal ror
	service. (over)
	A Re-hander Continuation Sheet

DATE 1974	PROCEEDINGS
2/7	C.HARRIS: Judgment and Commitment, filed and entered. News.
	0.7777 Completed copies handed U.S. Marshal for service.
	CATRON: C.IA Form 21 approving authorization for trial transcripts
	filed and copies distributed (Gale, R.). Newman, J.
	filed and copies distributed (Gale, R.). Newman, J.
2/6	C.HARRIS: C.JA Form 21 approving authorization for trial transcripts filed and copies distributed (Gale, R.). Newman, J.  C.HARRIS: Notice of Appeal, filed by defendant, and endorsed as
	follows: "Motion to proceed in forma pauperis on appeal is hereby content." Newman, J. m-2/7/74. Certified copy of Notice of Appeal and docket entries mailed to U.S. Court of Appeals. Copies mailed to
	and docket entries mailed to U.S. Court of Appeals. Copies mailed to
	counsel.
2/11	CATRON: Notice of Appeal filed by defendant, and endorsed as
	follows: "Motion to proceed in forma pauperis on appeal is hereby granted." Newman, J. m-2/13/74. Certified copy of Notice of Appeal
	and docket entries mailed to U.S. Court of Appeals. Copies mailed to
2/14	C. HARRIS & CATRON: Court Reporter's Notes of proceedings held on
	Feb. 6, 1974 (Disposition), filed. Gale, R.
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THE COURT: Mr. Clifford's motion to suppress

the statements made by Mr. Harris, I guess three statements,
in fact, the telephone conversation the night of November 15,
1972, the statement to Detective Cohens on the morning of
November 16, and the oral and signed statement given to Agent
Townsend on the morning of November 16. I will state my
findings and reasons on the record at this time.

I will deny all motions for suppression. I

find that Detective Cohens, as he testified, made inquiry to

defendant Harris' family indicating that he wanted to talk to

Harris, that that message apparently was relayed by family

members to the defendant, and resulted in the defendant initiating

a call to Detective Cohens. The circumstances of that phone

call were not such as to require any Miranda warnings, it was

not custodial interrogation or were there any circumstances

surrounding it that were the equivalent of custodial interroga
tion.

The following morning the defendant appeared,
as he had agreed to, was arrested by Detective Cohens. I
credit Detective Cohens' testimony that he gave Miranda
warnings. Whetherornot he gave it three times is a matter
for some speculation, but I am satisfied that he gave the Miranda
warning before he received any incriminating statement from
defendant Harris.

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After the arrest by the state\_officer, the defendant was again arrested by Federal Agent Townsend and given full Miranda warnings, and I do not find that the circumstances of the questioning by Agent Townsend impaired the voluntariness of what the defendant did. Questioning was not coercive, the circumstances were not hostile. From all that appears, the defendant was anxious to turn himself in and, in effect, to make a clean breast of it, and he did so and he was thereafter properly presented to a commissioner.

Now, the legal issues that defendant raises concerns the authority of the station official, Detective Cohens, to make the arrest on the morning of the 16th. I think there are several bases on which he could make that arrest. First, as to the facts known to him, he knew there was a federal warrant outstanding, and I find that that warrant was adequately supported by probable cause in that a witness who was named had identified defendant Harris from a bank surveillance photograph. While that identification is a matter that an ultimate fact finder on the issue of guilt might not be persuaded beyond a reasonable doubt, it certainly is sufficient to provide probable cause to believe that he is the person in the bank.

So the federal warrant, as such, was supported by probable cause. Detective Cohens knew there was a federal

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warrant. In addition, he knew two other things prior to his arrest. He knew there was a federal bank robbery. He also knew that on the night of the 15th before he made the arrest, that defendant Harris had said to him, using words which Detective could fairly understand, referred to Harris and others, he used words that said, "That was a stupid thing we did."

Now, I realize there is a dispute that the defendant raises as to whether his words were, "It was a stupid thing we did," or, "It was a stupid thing they did," and in testimony Detective Cohens used both pronouns.

endeavoring to convey is his understanding that Harris had said, "It was a stupid thing that we did." I think the problem in grammar is best illustrated if you think of what the situation would have been if only one person were involved. If he was quoting Harris and said Harris said that was a stupid thing he had done, there would be no doubt that he was referring to Harris, but the fact that he didn't put himself in the first person and said Harris said — and didn't say Harris said, "That was a stupid thing I did," would not change the situation. The situation was a little more doubt because it's the plural when he says Harris says that's a stupid thing they did. That's subject to an interpretation that Harris was referring to others, but I don't think Cohens

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understood him that way, so I am satisfied that Cohens had heard a remark from the defendant which conveyed to Cohens the view that Harris and others committed this bank robbery and that gave Cohens probable cause to believe that Harris had robbed the bank.

At that point, Cohens was entitled to arrest Harris. Now, the legal basis for that arrest can stand on different grounds. First of all, I see no reason why a state officer cannot -- who has probable cause to believe that a federal felony has been committed cannot arrest a person for that felony. In United States against Deray, the Supreme Court considered the lawfulness of a state officer's actions in arresting a defendant for a federal violation. They referred themselves to New York law pursuant to Title 18, Section 30-41, at least for the proposition that the validity of that arrest turns on state law. It may be they also understood that statute to convey some arresting authority on state officials, although I concede that proposition is not entirely clear, but at a minimum, they viewed the statute as a congressional statement that there is no federal law of arrest and validity is to turn on state law, at least in these circumstances, and the court then went on to decide -- first, to look to state law to see that, in fact, the law of New York is that an officer can make an arrest on probable cause, and then went on to see whether

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24 25 there was probable cause, in fact, and concluded there was not. By the same analysis in this case, since there is

probable cause in fact, there is nothing to prove to undermine the validity of the state officer's arrest.

Connecticut recognizes that in its statute, 6-49 of the Connecticut General Statutes, that an officer can make an arrest without warrant if he has reasonable grounds to believe the defendant has committed a felony, and this officer had probable cause. The existence of a federal warrant and the fact that it was supported by probable cause is probably sufficient alone, and for that, I would rely on State Cobuzzi, 161 Conn. 371 / State against DelGado, 161 Conn. 536, and the fact that the probable cause to support the federal warrant was known to the federal officer does not disqualify a state officer from relying on that probable cause. I will rely on Wikely against Warden, 401 U.S. 60. The fact that the state officer may not have intellectualized himself the process by which he was exercising lawful authority is not disqualification.

In this District, U.S. against Ruggs, 192 F. Supplement 183, makes it clear that the legal conlusion in the mind of the officer is not determinative, the only question is whether he knows facts which justify his making a valid arrest.

It may also be that the state officer was entitled

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to make an arrest for violation of state laws since the robbery of this bank was clearly a state violation.

Defendant does raise an objection to that in that
the state arrest process was not carried through to completion
in that there was not a presentment before a state magistriate,
but there was a timely presentment before a federal committing
magistrate, and again, under U.S. against Russian, I think
that circumstance avoids any illegality if an arrest is viewed
as an enforcement of state law. Certainly, the remark made
to Detective Cohens the morning of the 16th was not the
product of any failure to bring the defendant to a state
committing magistrate, and furthermore, the prompt presentment
to the federal magistrate served fully the purposes of the
state presentment requirement.

So, in summary, the state officer could arrest without a warrant because he had probable cause to believe a federal felony had been committed. It may be under SEction 30-41 that his authority extended to actually executing the federal warrant, and it may also be that he had authority as a matter of state law to arrest without a warrant for probable cause to believe that a state felony had been committed. So for all of those reasons, I am satisfied the arrest by Detective Cohens was valid, that there is no basis for excluding the oral statement of defendant Harris on the morning of the 16th

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to Detective Cohens.

Detective Cohens on the morning of the 16th has added nothing incriminatory beyond what was said to him the night of the 15th. In fact, it was the same remark. And as Ihave indicated, the subsequent events of the arrest of Detective Townsend, his Miranda warning, his questioning were in all respects in compliance with federal requirements, so for those reasons, the motion to suppress each of the challenged statements is denied.

MR. CLIFFORD: May I be heard briefly, just perhaps for the record more than anything else? My understanding of U.S. versus Deray, is that involved an arrest by a price administration officer during the Second World War, as I recall. It also involved the arrest of an on-site violation. My recollection of the facts was that the officer saw in plain view the counterfeit war ration coupons in the hand of one of the occupants of the car, and an arrest was made for that. My recollection also is that the government specifically withdrew from the appeal in question — withdrew from the appeal their previous position that a state officer has authority to arrest pursuant to a federal warrant. That's my recollection of the reading of U.S. versus Deray, so that insofar as that was an on-site violation, I think that that case is distinguishable.

As I pointed out to the Court before, I do not

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think that the police officer has to stand with his hands in his pocket as a bank is being robbed, even though that could be technically a federal offense. I think those facts are distinguishable on the Deray and the present case. I thought I would state that. That's my understanding.

THE COURT: The government did change their position in the appeal, but I don't think it was in quite that respect. They chose only to rely on part of the New York statute in justifying arrest and not all of it, but they did retain as an argument to the Supreme Court position that under New York law a state officer could arrest without a warrant for probable cause and the offense that they sought to persuade the Supreme Court he had probable cause for was a federal offense. The Court seemed to accept that premise, and at that point made the somewhat oblique citation to Section 30-41, and then went on to determine whether he did have probable cause. They rejected the argument that he had seen a violation in his presence, but that didn't end the case. They then went on to decide did he, in fact, have probable cause to believe a violation of federal law could hurt. On the facts there they said he didn't. But it seems to me they uphold the principles that if he has probable cause, and if state law permits him to make an arrest without warrant on probable cause, then the fact that it's a federalviolation doesn't in any way disqualify the state

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(In the absence of the jury.)

MR. CLIFFORD: Your Honor, in view of Mr. Cohens' testimony yesterday, I realize perhaps this is a little late in the ballgame, but in view of his testimony, I feel obliged to renew the motion to suppress in whatever way Mr. Cohens' previous testimoney was credited by your Honor. I think it's fairly clear, your Honor, that Mr. Cohens has admitted to the jury that at one time, four years ago, he did sign false affidavit pursuant to a search warrant. That statement was previously denied by him on the stand when I first had him on cross examination. I would suggest that that incident under all those circumstances was not something that a police officer would forget, that on Tuesday, or whatever day it was, when he denied my previous questions, he denied that nothing it to be false.

what I'm suggesting, your Honor, is that in view of that attack on his credibility and his admitted -- I call the word perjury -- in whatever way your Honor considered his credibility, and most particularly to the Miranda warnings, which I have previously termed incredulous, insofar as that had an effect on your Honor's determination of my motion to suppress, I think it should be reconsidered. Your Honor should be aware that I was not cognizant of Mr. Cohens' situation concerning the previous affidavits until I was standing right

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here cross examining him and placed those two questions, and that was only the basis that I recall, as I was standing here, previous difficulty with Mr. Cohens involving our office, and, to whatever extent his credibility had a part in your fact finding or whether or not Miranda warnings were issued under the circumstances three times in the court of 22 minutes, I would now move that be reconsidered because I do think that then changes the situation.

Cohens is not credited, that, in fact, the Miranda warnings were not issued, and I take the circumstances are three times in the course of 22 minutes under no occasions was a written waiver ever executed, and most particularly the circumstances where it was testified that it was administered while in the police station itself, I think in all that conjunction, your Honor, I think perhaps the Court ought to reconsider its previous determination.

The other thing, your Honor, that I -- that's a matter of scheduling. Mr. Gray and I are trying to coordinate as best we can. Mr. Gray and I think -- are agreeable that if necessary, he will proceed if I am waiting for a witness which will in no way impede his case. If I have a witness coming on it's not one that would necessary go before Mr. Gray. It would deal solely with Mr. Harris. I foresee

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one situation like that right now this morning. It will not delay the course of the trial, but it may mean that we are going to have to accommodate between ourselves as to the order of witnesses.

THE COURT: That's all right. As far as yours renewed motion to suppress, to the extent you have, in effect, supplemented your attack on Detective Cohens' credibility, there is no question you provided a significant attack on his credibility. At the same time, there is a basis for disbelieving defendant Harris' denial about the warrant -- the warning, so unlike perhaps the usual Miranda swearing contest that occurs where all there is is the officer saying, "I warned him," and the defendant saying, "He didn't," there is in this case your evidence that on a prior occasion the officer was certainly not complete with the court. Whether he meant to -- whether there was what would really be a perjury in connection with the affidavit situation, I'm not entirely clear on, because what were really the circumstances that gave rise to the two affidavits isnot entirely clear. It may never become clear. There was some suggestion, I think, in your questioning that the affidavit had been signed at the request of the superior officer. That, of course, would not in any way excuse the witness' failure to testify truthfully in this proceeding that it happened, even though there may have been that mitigating

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circumstances as to why it happened. It wouldn't necessary
excuse it, but it would at least, in the context of a police
command situation, give some explanation for it, but I understand
your attack is that it's the kind of incident that he is unlikely
to have forgotten, and his failure to disclose it in this
proceeding is certainly a ground for impeachment.

Now, with respect to Harris' statement that it didn't happen, namely: the Miranda warning, there is his other testimony concerning the circumstances under which he wrote the word "in correct", which I previously found is not credible, and having concluded that, I am left with questions about the credibility of each.

Now, I appreciate that the lines of attack are not of the same type, but credibility questions never are.

They don't come neatly packaged with numerical values on them so you can be certain to a certain level if one man is telling the truth and another man is not, and, of course, neither grounds of impeachment goes precisely to the issue of was the Miranda warning given. These are other aspects of testimony where there is a basis for disbelieving what each said.

Now, I realise, in addition to that, you're concerned about the absence of a waiver form.

MR. CLIFFORD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Which does bear, as you see it, on the

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credibility of whether the Miranda warning was given. I don't see that as a basis for disbelieving the Miranda warning, because I think it's entirely reasonable where a city police officer goes out to make an arrest, in circumstances like these where -- we don't have all backgrounds asto why he was selected, I think the reasonable conclusion is that there was some prior acquaintanceship certainly with family members, and apparently with the defendant, and I am led to that conclusion because even the defendant refers to him as Odell, and given the, shall I say -- the inevitable hostilities that often exist with respect to police officers, I think it's of significant -- it's of significance when a defendant refers to a police officer by his first name, and not in any derisive fashion, but it seems to me it evidences some easy familiarity with a person.

When that type of police officer is sent out, it's not his case, it's not his department's case, and Detective Cohens testified that he didn't regard it as his case, and thathe obtained signed waivers in New Haven Police Department cases and not FBI cases. That may not be a laudible practice, but I think it's an understandable one. I don't conclude from the absence of the signed waiver that it was not given.

In short, there are various factors that cut one way or another. That type of resolution in testimony is never easy, nor can a conclusion ever be reached with absolute

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I am satisfied on all the evidence, everything I have heard, both at the suppression hearing and everything I heard yesterday both from Mr. Cohens and Mr. Harris, that the finding that a Miranda warnings was given initially bh Detective Cohens ought not to be revised or set aside.

MR. CLIFFORD:: I think the record should be clear that the thrust of my argument on Mr. Cohen's perjury, at least, his previous perjury, is that was perjury committed in the course of his official duties as a police officer, which is analogous to his testimony concerning Miranda warnings. It is not perjury outside of his official capacity, for instance, as in a divorce proceeding or something like that. It is directly to the point

THE COURT: I understand. That's the only reason I let you explore it at all, because it doesn't come in as a conviction for perjury or any conviction goingto credibility. The only reason I let it in at all is because it was, as you claimed it, at least, a false statement not proven to be false, but a statement where the circumstances indicate its; falsity in a context of performance of duties by law enforcement officials. That's the reason I let you pursue it at all, so I'm not unaware of its significance.

MR. CLIFFORD: I have renewed my motion.

THE COURT: There is one other matter that perhaps we

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should deal with. I see there is a transcript of defendant
Harris' testimony at the suppression hearing. I don't want to
anticipate added problems. There are enough issues in a
trial, but I simply want to alert counsel to my concern. If there
is to be questioning of defendant Harris on what he said at the
suppression hearing, I think we ought to deal with those claims
outside of the presence of the jury before any irreparable
activity occurs.

MR. CLIFFORD: If the government has a copy of that transcript, I request that the defendant be provided a copy of the transcript. That's number one.

Number two, your Honor. I wouldmove that the government not be allowed to cross examine on the basis of that transcript, and I have not got the citation right to hand. I am very much aware of Waller and Harris decision concerning the use of suppressed confession for the purpose of impeachment on collateral matterson the testimony of the defendant on the stand. I'm aware of that, what I'm also aware of, your Honor, is the recent case that came down, Jones versus the United States, the question of standing --

THE COURT: Simmons.

MR. CLIFFORD: I forget the name of the case, offhand, but it semed to me that the holding there was that the defendant has the right to establish his standing. In other words, if

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Charles took part in the conversation?

A Just -- the only thing Charles said is, ""It would be worth your while to let us use the car."

Q You were shown Defendants' Exhibit A. I believe you stated from that photograph you can recognize Earl Harris?

A Yes.

I show you Government Exhibit 8 and ask you to look at that photograph. Do you see anyone in that photograph you recognize?

MR. CLIFFORD: Objection to that, your Honor. He is limited to --

THE COURT: Perhaps you can deal with this one step at a time.

- Q I would ask you to look at Government Exhibit 8.
- A Yes.
- Q Is that a photograph?
- A Yes.
- O Do you see some people in that photograph?
- A Yes.
- Q Those people that you see in that photograph, do you recognize any of them?
  - A Yes.
    - Q How many of those people do you recognize?
  - A Two.

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MR. CLIFFORD: Objection. The photograph speaks for itself.

THE COURT: Up to a point it does. I think, Mr. Maxwell, it's going to be more precise if you do this one at a time.

Amr. Robinson, of the people that you recognize in that photograph there, just point to the general area to me where you recognize people, would you do that, just point on the photograph --

THE COURT: I'm not sure that would help, because they are all standing in the same area.

- Q You said you recognize two people in that photograph?
- A Yes --

MR. CLIFFORD: Objection to that.

THE COURT: That was the point of the objection.

MR. CLIFFORD: I move for a mistrial.

THE COURT: Mr. Maxwell, I tried to suggest to you that you do it one at a time. It's not very hard to do.

MR. CLIFFORD: May I approach the bench, please?

THE COURT: Well, I will hear you, but I don't know that It needs to be taken up right at this juncture.

MR. CLIFFORD: I would like the record to indicate that I would like something to be heard now or some

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subsequent time.

instruction? I will instruct the jury, in any event, that there is going to be further testimony on this point, apparently, but I will instruct the jury to disregard -- let me put it this way. Disregard all of his testimony with respect to this photograph thus far. I don't want to call your attention to any particular answer. Disregard all of his testimony with respect to this photograph. All right.

MR. CLIFFORD: A further instruction to disregard the question that Mr. Maxwell has posed.

THE COURT: I hope the jury understands that questions are never evidence. The only thing you are interested in are the answers. To the extent that a question suggests something to you whether asked by anybody, that's not the evidence, the evidence are the answers. So let's start again.

Q Mr. Robinson, thatphotograph that is in front of you, Government Exhibit 8, are you able to identify any of the people in that photograph?

MR. CLIFFORD: Objection.

THE COURT: Can you answer that yes or no, whether you can identify anyone in that photograph?

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THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

Q Which person can you identify?

MR. CLIFFORD: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. MAXWELL: May I go side bar?

(Conference at the bench.)

any clearer. The point of the objection, obviously, is that he doesn't want you to have this witness make an identification of his client when his client is sitting in the courtroom, and the jury is in just as good a position to make that comparison. What I was suggesting to you clearly, I thought, was that you could get at it without having a judgment by this witness about Mr. Clifford's client. If what you want is a judgment of Earl Harris who is not sitting in the courtroom, you can ask him about that. You can ask him can he recognize the first man --

MR. CLIFFORD: I want to be heard on my motion at a subsequent time. To pose that question without any basis in evidence at all and use the figure two, and there are only two peoble, and he has identified he knows both of these people for a lengthy period of

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time, leaves the indelible impression in the mind of the jury, and there was no basis in evidence to assert the question to. It was leading, and I would suggest it was leading for the very purpose of leaving that impression with the jury, and I move for a mistrial.

THE COURT: Well, I think it was an unfortunate question. There are three faces in that picture. They are not all distinct, but I will deny your motion as of now. Certainly, if there is any evidence that connects Charles Harris with this crime, the possible inference that the jury got or might have gotten is not going to matter, and conversely, there is other evidence that may make it rather trivial. I can't assess how it's going to stack up in the entire trial. So I will deny your motion and I will hear you at a subsequent time if the record as a whole makes this episode seemingly prejudicial.

MR. CLIFFORD: The record should also indicate that I have detected a pattern of leading questions to the witness and that this question is a typical example of leading question syndrome, and either we are going to be up and down like yo-yos in front of the jury, which places us in a terrible disadvantage, I

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don't know how to phrase it, but I do not mind leading questions to place the situation in focus, I do mind on the nitty-gritty, and we are now on the nitty-gritty, and I am very upset, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's a problem. It has come up several times, and there have been objections and counsel are on notice that if that line is overstepped on critical matters, you do risk a mistrial.

(Conference at the bench concluded.)

- Mr. Robinson, referring you to Government Exhibit 8 there, do you recognize Earl Harris in that photograph?
  - A Yes.
- Q Would you indicate to the jury which individual is
  Earl Harris?
  - A The first one.
- Are you referring to an individual that appears to have a dark colored hat on?
  - A Yes.

MR. MAXWELL: Nothing further from this witness.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. GRAY:

Q Mr. Robinson, with reference to Government 8, it's now your testimony that the individual in front with the beret type hat and dark glasses is Earl Harris, is that correct?

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A Yes.

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O This is a black and white photograph, is it not?

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Yes.

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Q And the reference to Defendants' Exhibit λ, previously identified as Earl Harris, is that one and the same Earl Harris

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that you know?

correct?

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Yes.

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And whom you have known for several years, is that

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A Yes.

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Q Do you see him anywhere in this courtroom today?

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A No.

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Q It's your testimony that he is a Negro male of light brown skin complexion, is that correct?

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A Yes.

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MR. GRAY: Thank you.

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#### CROSS EXAMINATION

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BY MR. CLIFFORD:

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Mr. Robinson, just a few questions. On the redirect by Mr. Maxwell; that is, when Mr. Maxwell questioned you the second time today, you told him that the only conversation that Earl was doing most of the talking, but that the only conversation that you had with Charles was Charles said, it would be worth your while, is that correct?

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least all of the evidence in the case of Charles
Harris, as to whether or not theperson who called in
was Charles Harris. The fact that it's admissible
doesn't mean that you are to automatically assume
that it was. That's a question for you to decide when
you have heard all the evidence that affects Charles
Harris' case.

- O Detective Cohens, I believe you indicated that the party on the other end of the telephone indicated that he was Charles Harris?
  - A Yes, sir, he did.
- Would you relate the conversation that you had with this person in that phone call on the evening of November 15, 1972?
- A Yes, sir. After he had stated to me that he was Charles Harris, I then stated to him that the FBI and another police agency were looking for him. I wouldn't ask him where he was because I just wanted to talk to him. I told him it would be best for him if he came in and got this matter straightened out, and his picture was on the TV, and also in papers, and he also stated to me at that time that, "I know, it was a stupid thing that we did."

I also asked him if he would consider surrendering himself to me, and that I would meet him by myself and that I

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wouldn't bring anybody else with me, just to assure him that he wouldn't be harmed in any way.

Q Detective Cohens, you indicated that his picture was in the paper and on TV.

MR. CLIFFORD: Objection to that. I move for a mistrial. There has been no testimony by this officer that there was any picture in the newspaper.

THE COURT: I recall something about a newspaper.

Are you questioning him about his last response,
this witness' last response?

MR. MAXWELL: His conversation with Charles Harris.

THE COURT: Perhaps it would be well to read it back.

(Answer read.)

MR. CLIFFORD: My motion still stands.

THE COURT: I thought your concern was that the question went beyond the answer.

MR. CLIFFORD: That's one concern. The other concern is that this is a back door approach to an evidentiary --

THE COURT: The reference to television?

MR. CLIPFORD: Yes, your Honor. If I can approach the bench, I will make the offer of proof.

THE COURT: All right.

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(Conference at the bench.)

MR. CLIFFORD: This witness has testified substantially different from the way he testified at the probable cause hearing, at the suppression hearing, that's number one.

THE COURT: In what respect?

MR. CLIFFORD: The whole conversation about the picture in the newspaper and the radio can lead to one conclusion that they are talking about the bank surveillance picture. At least in my mind, and what there --

THE COURT: Why does it lead to that? If they were looking for Charles Harris, just as logical they would have put out a picture of Charles Harris. In fact, more logical, because your point is he is not very identifiable from that photo.

MR. CLIFFORD: My concern is I see testimony coming in here that was never offered to this Court before in the suppression hearing, the content of that conversation. And I see that as an effort to get that bank surveillance photo in before this jury, even though they can't do it any other way. Maybe I'm oversensitive to the issue.

THE COURT: I don't know why they can do it any

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24 25 way. I don't understand that argument. In any event, this witness has not testified to it. He says they are looking for you and your photo has been in the paper. I think if the jury concludes anything from that, they massume it's a readily identifiable photo.

MR. CLIFFORD: Okay.

(Conference at the bench concluded.)

MR. MAXWELL: Read back the last question.

(Question read.)

- That question can be answered by yes or no.
- A Yes.
- Q Detective Cohens, were you referring at that time to something that you yourself had seen?

THE COURT: Just a minute. The point of the objection raised a matter that has been raised before. If counsel is in any doubt what I'm referring to, we can come back to the bench and discuss it. In effect, I have overruled the objection to the -- at the point it was taken just now, but I have sustained it with respect to the point previously raised as to characterization.

MR. MAXWELL: I'm not intending on going into characterization, that was something that this officer

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had himself seen.

THE COURT: All right. The issue that defense counsel is properly objecting to has been made well known, so that any questioning has to be appropriately handled.

- Q Detective Cohens, can you answer that question in a yes or no?
  - A What was the question again?
- The conversation with Mr. Harris on the telephone that evening, and you indicated that a picture of him had appeared on television and in the newspaper?
  - A Yes, sir.

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- Q Was this a picture that you yourself had seen?
- A Yes, sir, I had seen.
- Q AT that time, did he indicate to you whether or not he was aware of that event occurring?
  - A Yes, sir, he said he knew.
- Q Detective Cohens, I believe you indicated that he said
  - A Yes, sir.
  - O Do you know what he was referring to by that?

    MR. CLIFFORD: Object to that.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q Detective Cohens, at the time that statement was made

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by Charles Harris, what were you discussing?

- I discussed with him that the FBI and the other police agency were looking for him in regards to the bank robbery.
- Detective Cohens, I believe you indicated that part of the conversation concerned Charles Harris surrendering, is that fair to say?
  - Yes, sir.
  - Would you relate that portion of the conversation?
- I stated to him that I thought it would be best for him if he came in and got this matter straightened out and that if he would be willing to surrender himself to me, that I come alone.
  - Did he make a reply to that?
- He stated that he would be willing to surrender himself and cooperate in every way he could, but that he didn't know what time he would be able to come into New Haven due to the fact that he didn't have a bus schedule.
  - What took place after that?
- He stated that he would call me back, and as soon as he found out what time the bus would be leaving from wherever he was.
  - 0 Was that the end of that conversation?
  - Yes, sir, it was.
  - Subsequent to that, did you receive another telephone a

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recalled as a witness, COHENS,

having been previously duly sworn, resumed and testified further as follows:

THE COURT: You have previously been sworn in this case. You are still under oath.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. CLIFFORD:

- Mr. Cohens, you are here under a subpoena issued by me on behalf of defendant Charles Harris, is that correct?
  - Yes, sir, I am.
- And, Mr. Cohens, you have testified previously in this case, have you not?
  - Yes, sir, I have.
- Do you recall the two questions, which I shall now repeat, which I placed to you at the end of my cross examination? The first question that I placed to you, as best as I can recall, was, one, had you ever filed or signed a false affidavit in connection with the issuance of a search or arrest warrant, and your answer to that, as I recall, was: no, never. Is that your recollection?
  - Something to that effect.
- Then I askedyou also a second question, had you ever signed a false affidavit for the issuance: of a search

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or an arrest warrant pursuant to an order from a higher officer, do you recall that question?

- A No, sir, not offhand, no, sir.
- My recollection to that was that your answer was: no.
  But in any event, Mr. Cohens, in connection with either of those
  t wo questions, assuming that the second question was positive
  to you, do you want to change your answers in any respect?
  - A No, sir.
- p For the benefit of the jury, in connection with the application for a search or arrest warrant, there is an affidavit, isn't that correct?
  - A Yes, sir, there is.
- Q And that affidavit is a fairly standard form affidavit with large empty blocks to be filled in by the officers, isn't that correct?
  - A Large empty blocks?
  - Let me -- question withdrawn.

The application, the affidavit for the issuance of a search or arrest warrant, is a standard form, isn't that correct?

- A Yes, it's standard.
- And that standard form starts off with the language,
  "I, the undersigned, being duly sworn, complains on oath that the
  undersigned has probable cause to believe that certain property

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to wit: ," it starts off that way, isn't that correct?

- A Something to that effect.
- Q It clearly indicates that the person applying and signing the affidavit is under oath, isn't that correct?
  - A Yes, sir, I would say so.
- And the procedure is that the officer will fill out the affidavit and then takeit to a judge, is that correct?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - And the judge then swears him in, isn't that correct?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q And the oath that you take at that time is the same oath that you take when you go on the witness stand, isn't that correct?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Directing your attention to February 5, 1969, do you recall a hearing in the Connecticut Circuit Court involving the State of Connecticut versus Francis DePalma and the State of Connecticut versus Anthony Mazziotti, do you recall that?
  - A No, sir, not that far back, no, sir.
- Q To refresh your recollection, perhaps I should tell
  you that the judge at that time was Judge Hennebry, and that
  Howard Jacobs represented Mr. DePalma, and that David Goldman
  represented Mazziotti, does that refresh your recollection in
  any way?

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A No, sir, I still don't remember.

a So that we can get to the point quickly, and perhaps this will refresh your recollection, the question presented in that case involved two search warrants -- two affidavits for search warrants signed by yourself and Detective --

MR. MAXWELL: I would object to Mr. Clifford's methods of refreshing this witness' recollection.

I believe he has some transcript there. If he wishes to refresh the witness' recollection, he should show him the papers thathe has and allow the witness to read that instead of him reading him information.

MR. CLIFFORD:: I am trying to frame the question in such a way that at least he can get these facts and to refresh his recollection rather than tediously draw them out. If the Court prefers I go the other way, I would be happy to.

THE COURT: There is a concern about keeping the distinction between just refreshing his recollection and developing evidence. I think it would be probably well tomainta in that distinction.

Detective Cohens, did you sign an affidavit for the search warrant for the premises and the person known as Francis DePalma and premises at 188 East Street, New Haven, Connecticut, do you recall that?

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THE COURT: Cyerraled.

- I would assume.
- In that particular affidavit, you say the undersigned, meaning you and Detective Buffaloe, conducted a surveillance, isn't that correct?
  - Correct.
- And that surveillance was conducted on November 12 and November 13 between the hours of 10:00 and 12:00 p.m., isn't that correct?
  - Yes.
- It's at the premises known as 188 East Street, isn't that correct?
  - Yes, sir.
- And East Street is on the east side of New Haven, isn't that correct?
  - Yes, it is.
- Did you sign an affidavit for a search warrant concerning the premises of 551 Winthrop Avenue, do you recall that occurring at about the same time as that?
  - No, sir, I don't. 1
  - You don't recall that?
  - A No.
  - 0 Take a look at that, Mr. Cohens. Do you recall that, Mr. Cohens?

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No, sir.

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- You don't recall this at all?
- Too far back, Counsel, I don't recall it.
- Is that an affidavit signed by you?
- There is nothing at the bottom. It's just a small portion of it seems like my name at the tail end.
  - E-n-s, does that appear there?
- I can't decipher what it is, but the way I make my S's, is like that.
- It's like that. Right above that you can make out the end of Buffaloe?
  - It looks like that, yes.
- From what you can see, that appears to be at least that portion of your signature, is that correct?
  - The tail end, yes.
- Referring to that particular affidavit, there is also a surveillance paragraph in there, is there not?
  - Yes, sir, there is.
- That indicates that on November 13 at 10:45 a surveillance was undertaken at the premises known as 551 Winthrop Avenue, isn't that correct?
  - Correct, yes, sir.
- Winthrop Avenue is over at the wasterly side of New Haven, isn't that correct?

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- A It would be on the west side, yes, it would be.
- Mr. Cohens, between those two affidavits, it's clear, is it not, that one affidavit says that on November 13, between 10 and 12 o'clock, a surveillance was undertaken at 188 East Street by you and Officer Buffaloe, and that on November 13, the same day, a surveillance was undertaken at 10:45 at 551 Winthrop Street, isn't that correct?
  - A That's what the affidavits state.
  - A Those are affidavits under oath, isn't that correct?
  - A Yes, they are.
- Q Mr. Cohens, I want to read you a portion of a transcript at the hearing in front of Judge Hennebry.

MR. MAXWELL: I would object.

THE COURT: Sustained.

- Q Detective Cohens, it is clear, is it not, that on one of those affidavits that you signed, you did not conduct this surveillance, is that correct?
- A I don't recall the case. You know, I can even speak on it. I don't recall the case at all.
- Q. In that regard, I am reading you from the transcript that says -- on Defendant's Exhibit 3, you say here that on November --

THE COURT: Are you reading his response?

MR. CLIFFORD: I'm reading the question posed to

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him.

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THE COURT: To this witness?

MR. CLIFFORD: To the witness. The question posed to this witness and his response.

THE COURT: Is the claim that what you now want to confront him with is not true?

MR. CLIFFORD: The claim I want to confront him with is true. In other words, in the transcript what I'm saying is --

MR. MAXWELL: I think the jury should be excused at this time if we are going to get into going back and forth with this transcript. The witness has already testified he doesn't recall.

THE COURT: That doesn't necessarily put an end to the inquiry, and I don't think Counsel is making his claim and is detailing the substance -- I am trying to understand whether you are refreshing his recollection or are you impeaching him?

MR. CLIFFORD: I am refreshing his recollection.

THE COURT: Then you can show it to him. That isn't a matter of evidence.

Mr. Cohens, I draw your attention to Page 45, the last line, that question. I am now referring to Page 66 down to the middle of 67 where the pencil mark is.

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Now, Mr. Cohens, at that previous hearing you testified that you signed the affidavit for the search warrant of 551 Winthrop Avenue, isn't that correct?

- A Yes, sir, from the transcript I did, yes, sir.
- And you also testified at that prior hearing that although you swore under oath that you conducted the surveillance, in fact, you did not, isn't that correct?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q In fact, you did not know who conducted the surveillance, is that correct?
  - A From the transcript, that's what it states, yes.
- O That you signed the affidavit without having undertaken the surveillance because a supervising officer asked you to, is that correct?
  - A From the transcript, yes, sir.
  - Sergeant O'Connor?
  - A Yes, it was.
- Q So that on that affidavit when you said, "I, the undersigned, duly sworn," and then you stated that on November 13, 1968, at 10:45 a.m., the undersigned Detectives conducted a surveillance, that wasn't true, was it?
  - A Would you repeat that again?

MR. CLIFFORD: Read that.

(Question read.)

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SANDERS, GALE & RUSSELL

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- That's the way I signed the affidavit, yes, sir. A
- It wasn't true?
- As far as the surveillance, I didn't know who conducted it.
  - When you swore that you did, you know that wasn't true? 0
  - I would say so, yes, sir.
- And prior to signing that, you had taken an oath to tell the truth, had you not?
  - That would be the necessary formality, yes.
- That's the same oath that you have taken on this stand as a witness, isn't that true?
  - That's right.

MR. CLIFFORD: No further questions.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. MAXWELL:

- Mr. Cohens, at this time do you have any independent recollection of the matters that Mr. Clifford asked you about?
- No, sir, no more than to say it was an error on my part. I didn't recall it, and to this day, I can't recall the exact investigation myself. I would like to apologize to the Court, as far as that goes.

MR. MAXWELL: I have nothing further. .

THE COURT: Detective Cohens, you are excused.

(Witness excused.)

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

BP/S

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PLAINTIFF-APPELLEE

DOCKET NO. 74-1193

VS

RONALD CATRON DEFENDANT-APPELLANT

BRIEF (ANDERS)

# MOTION FOR PERMISSION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL

The undersigned, having been appointed as counsel for Defendant Ronald Catron, hereby moves for permission to be allowed to withdraw as counsel for the following reasons:

- 1. That the undersigned was trial counsel for the Appellant at a jury trial presided over by the Honorable Jon O. Newman, United States District Judge, District of Connecticut.
  - 2. That the transcript has been read and reviewed.
- 3. That Appellant's conviction was obtained through the testimony of witnesses at trial, there being no other evidence such as surveillance photographic identification, line-up identification, fingerprints, vocal recognition, bait-money or other extrinsic evidence that in any way connected Appellant Catron to the crimes charged.
- 4. That Appellant Catron, in addition to his own testimony, put in evidence the testimony of seven witnesses to establis the fact that at the time of the bank robbery the Appellant was approximately 145 miles away in Roxbury, Massachusetts.
- That the only issue that could be raised on appeal would be the credibility of witnesses.
- 6. That the credibility of witnesses being the exclusive province of the jury, is not by law an appealable issue.



NDER C. GRAY TTORNEY AT LAW I SHERMAN AVENUE MAVEN, CONNECTICUT 7. That, in the opinion of the undersigned, given the present status of the law, an appeal based upon the trial record must be considered frivolous.

WHEREFORE, the undersigned respectfully requests this

Court for permission to withdraw as counsel for Appellant Catron
and that Appellant be allowed time to raise such points as he
may choose.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut this 3rd day of May, 1974.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

Leander C. Gray

## CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a copy of the foreoing motion was mailed, postage pre-paid, to Thomas F. Maxwell, Jr., Assistant United States Attorney, 915 Lafayette Boulevard, Bridgeport, Connecticut 06603; Thomas D. Clifford, Esq., Office of the Public Defender, District of Connecticut, 770 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06510; and to Mr. Ronald Catron, 29066, Box No. 1000, E-1, Milan, Michigan 48160.

Leander C. Gray 361 Sherman Avenue

New Haven, Connecticut

GRAY